REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,573.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Day*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of, which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ld.limited), undercontract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves Madras	3	Leaves Madras	18
„ Carwar	5	„ Muslipatam	19
„ Naraket	9	„ Cocanada	20
„ Alleppy	9	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Colombo	12	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Negapatam	15	„ False Point	23
„ Pondicherry	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentiamak, Adelana, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Hillah the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	21
„ Muscat	8	„ Fao	23
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bushire	23
„ Linga	11	„ Baharein	24
„ Bushire	15	„ Linga	27
„ Fao	16	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Muscat	31
Arrives BUSSORAH	18	Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	36	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October,

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2229	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. v.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	21st Oct.	6th Oct.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2383	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. McIlveen R. N. H.	3400	600	11th	Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Reverend Dr. J. Wilson to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him on Malabar Hill, No. 39, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, the first section, containing the Theological and Religious portion of the valuable Library. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's rooms. The books are now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 290 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.
SUIT No. 854 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Essa Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay, aforesaid, under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Essa as Company, in Dontal Street, Second Row, without the Fort ..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay, in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort ..... } Respondent and Defendant.

and

SUIT No. 1013 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Essa Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Sonabai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in a house in Jackeria Musjid Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company..... } Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cambaker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,23,059-1-2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co., AUCTION SALE of Valuable Blackwood, Carved and handsome Mahogany Household Furniture, &c., &c., at Bungalow No. opposite Masagone Castle.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of August 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and household furniture, being the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of drawing, dining, and bed rooms furniture, &c., plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31th July 1876.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th July 1876 :—

1st. That the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia be appointed Liquidators of the Company with all the powers provided by Act X. of 1866, and their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES,

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England

SHACKLETON & COMPANY
(Late J. C. SHACKLETON).
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,

UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, &c., &c., &c.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., Shipped to all parts.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 123, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Cuccco, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st August at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—The following APPOINTMENTS are VACANT :—

1 Supervisor ..... } Rs. 175 } With Travelling
1 Overseer ..... } „ 10 } Allowance.

Applications accompanied by Testimonials should be made to the Undersigned.

R. PROCTOR SIMS,
Executive Engineer, Bhownuggur State.

Bhownuggur, 26th July 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship TIVERTON, Cowley, Master, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS of the above-named Company are now prepared to receive OFFERS for the purchase of the NEW ISSUE OF SIX HUNDRED SHARES of the above Company, and that TENDERS for this purpose will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, No 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, until 3 P. M., of MONDAY, the 31st day of July 1876.

The Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to an account thereof, The New Issue of Shares Account, a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty for each Share that they offer to purchase, and send with the Tender receipt of such payment. The Tender must not be for less than 25 shares.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right of accepting or declining any or all the Tenders.

Further information and forms of application will be furnished on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

J. NEUBERG.
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

In drawing attention to his present stock of Cheroots and Cigars Mr. NEUBERG would respectfully beg to mention that they are without exception the very finest he has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FOR THE MONSOON,
PREPARED FROM THE MILDEST TOBACCO.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA TOBACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to damp, and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly, or other Indian Cigars, a free easy Smoke is always ensured.

"CAVITE" CIGARS.

Nos. 1 and 2,
The CHOICEST PRODUCE of the MANILLAS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED by an EUROPEAN of 15 years' experience, a situation as above. First-class Testimonials. Address OMEGA, Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A Family residing in the Fort have ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE or a SINGLE GENTLEMAN. Terms moderate. Address "M. M." *Bombay Gazette*.

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published, GOLD FOR INDIA or remarks upon the depreciation of the Rupee, its causes, effects and remedy, by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examination. Terms moderate. Address, "B. L." *Gazette* Office.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.....	Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones ..	Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ...	Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear	Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable	Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes	Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair.....	Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silvermounted,	Rs 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic	Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets...	Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Frosted	Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Curass.".....	Rs. 100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals, Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors	Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenir" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems	Rs. 400 ..

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.		Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture.....	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong.....	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... „ 35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding prigg, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts.	
„ 4 or „ 4-4	per doz. Pts.	

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grandes	Rs. 14	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16	„
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs. 24	per doz.
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE :

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality)	„ 30	„

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussill, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors :
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING 29TH JULY 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was firm at unchanged prices, and the same words describe the position of Cotton in Liverpool. To-day's Liverpool Market, however, although there is nothing special about goods, appears to have taken a decided upward turn. The sales are estimated at 16,000 bales, an unusually large business for a Saturday, and there is an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid. Orleans. There seems nothing of a special character to account for this improvement, unless there have been unfavourable reports respecting the American crop which have not yet reached us, but it is evident that there must have been some distinct influence at work to induce such an activity on a Saturday at this time of year, when Saturday's markets as a general rule are quite nomial. Had the movement come earlier in the week we might have ascribed it to the then upward course of the Eastern Exchanges, or had it been more gradual the alteration in the general position of the market which we pointed out last week would have been sufficient to account for it, but coming when it has we must look to America as the most probable cause. On Friday there was no change in New York prices, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11⅞ cents, and October shipment at 11¼ cents. per lb., but it is quite possible that later American advices may have reached Liverpool in the course of the day to cause the alteration. Be the origin of the improvement what it may, however, there can be little doubt that the position of the market is becoming stronger day by day. Notwithstanding the decreased production of goods and yarns, the figures of supply are being steadily reduced and it is noticeable that the ready stock in Liverpool has at length got well within the million bales. We do not suggest the possibility of the supply of Cotton falling actually short of the demand, nor the probability of any important advance in prices, but we think that taking the figures into account, 6¼d. per Mid. Orleans and 4½d. for Fair Omrawuitee is a level from which we are much more likely to see an advance than a decline.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds.....	2,280,000	2,291,280	2,399,430
,, ,, Surats	690,000	1,010,000	1,016,470
For the U. K. only the figures show the following comparisons :—			
Stock in Liverpool	950,000	1,013,250	942,930
Do. London.....	47,375	100,350	117,870
American Afloat.....	70,000	29,000	58,000
E. Indian ,, ...	290,000	375,000	389,000
	1,357,375	1,517,600	1,507,800
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 1-16d	7 5-16d.	8¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4 3-16d.	4½d.	5¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	2 7-16d.	3¼d.

The American crop figures to date show the following comparison with the two preceding seasons :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	6,000	2,600	4,900
,, Exports to U.K.....	10,000	1,000	5,900
,, ,, Continent ..	2,000	6,000	...
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,086,000	3,453,500	3,753,300
,, Exports to U. K ,, ...	1,946,000	1,819,000	1,895,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	1,218,000	833,000	955,000
,, Stocks at the Ports.....	210,000	123,000	177,000

At the London Colonial Wool Sales, combing wool showed an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Coffee is reported dull, but unchanged in price. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, while Cochin is 5s. per ton lower. Bombay Linseed has advanced 6d. per quarter, but Ferozepore Rapeseed is unchanged.

Consols on Friday had receded to 96⅛, but have recovered again to 96¾. French Rentes remain at 107. Enfaced Rupee Paper continues firm. Fours and Fours-and-a-half are quoted at 81 and Fives-and-a-half at 88. The latter is apparently an advance of 3 per cent. from Reuter's quotation of Thursday, but private telegrams quoted the higher figure on Thursday. Indian Bank shares with the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai which are unaltered appear to have undergone a rapid improvement. Orientals are quoted at £41, an advance of £4, Chartered at £14, an advance of £1, Chartered Mercantiles at £22, an advance of £2 per share.

Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter yesterday at 51¼d. per oz. and to-day at 51d. This information, however, is as usual a day late, private telegrams having advised 51½d on Thursday and the fall again to 51d. on Friday. The decline is unquestionably the result of the reaction in STERLING EXCHANGE which set in here on Friday, and to all appearance we are to have a repetition of the see-saw movement which in the first instance depressed the value of the rupee to 1s. 6d., afterwards raised it to 1s. 7¾d. and has now driven it back to 1s. 7⅛d. It became apparent on Thursday that the advance in Exchange had been too rapid, and on Friday rates gave way 1¼ per cent. This produced a decline of ¼ per cent in Silver, and the strength of which Exchange has to-day fallen 2 per cent. If Silver in turn reciprocates this movement, Exchange will again drop, and so go on alternately, until without legitimate cause of any kind we may in a few days see a return to the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d., to be followed perhaps by another rise. Such a state of matters, injuring as it does all legitimate trade, is greatly to be deplored, the more so as it is in a great measure the result of competition and speculation on the part of the Exchange Banks, and only in a slight degree due to real depreciation in the value of Silver. As the export trade of the country stands at the moment, the value of our imports and Government Council drawings together are more than sufficient to cover all requirements, but from mere speculation the Banks have engaged in large imports of Silver which unsettle the Market until the real value of the rupee is absolutely lost sight of, while silver on the other hand is prevented from settling down to its legitimate level. As we pointed out in our Saturday's issue, the current week will probably see the disengaged funds of the country augmented by something like £1,300,000, whilst there is scarcely a mercantile bill of any importance offering, and the result is, that it becomes a question of securing whatever paper is in the market on almost any terms. In the face of such a position calculations are of little value, and the only people who are at all safe are those who refrain from business entirely, for the time being. To-day's closing rates for Bills on London are :—

Bank Bills on demand	...ls. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	...ls. 7⅞d.	,,
Credits & ,,	...ls. 7 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...ls. 7¾d.	,,

On Calcutta rates still stand at ¼ per cent premium for demand and ⅜ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a trifle easier, the demand being less active, but there is still few sellers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 102½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105¾.

THE SHARE MARKET continues very firm owing to the decline in Exchange and in Spinning and Weaving Scrip an active business has been done at a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombays are in request at 44 per cent premium. New Berar Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 and Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company's Rs. 50 lower. Sassoon Press and Scinde Press have advanced Rs. 10 per share respectively.

IN COTTON there is absolutely nothing doing on European account. The uncertainty respecting the weather and the rate of Exchange is against buyers while sellers are rendered extremely firm by the better accounts from Home, and prices accordingly remain unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull and quite nominal. Shippers now hold off for £2 by ready steamers for Liverpool, but consignees ask £2-5. By sail the nominal rate is £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS have been quite a blank to-day, not a single transaction of any importance being reported from first hands. The drop in Exchange renders importers very firm, but values are not quotably altered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8p.ct.	Agra Bank	105
1 20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	nk of Bengal	1,405
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	ank of Bombay	720
1,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madr	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	8p.ct.	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India	175
			5 do.	and China	
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India ...	111
6 ,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	100

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,195
7,500	150	all	...	Fras Land & Pier Co. Ltd	85
1,700	1,000	1,000	p.a.	Mazagon Land	425
6 ,000	1 ,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 8 7 0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	108 14 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	22 17 3	do.	Ditto	73
...	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	33
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	418	100 0 15	do.	Do. New Shares	326

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

THE much easier position of money, which has been becoming more and more apparent during the past month, is confirmed by the Bank of Bengal's statements now again before the public. The position of the Bank has greatly strengthened during that period, although the Government drawings have amounted to the large sum of 80 lakhs of rupees since the 20th of last month, evidently showing that Council bills have been paid from the Bank account, and not from the separate General Treasury. The last named hoard must, moreover, have received considerable augmentation from the proceeds of the opium sale.

The Bank's official minimum rate for accommodation was reduced to 6 per cent. on Thursday last, and terms in the open market are about 4½ to 5 per cent. The statement of the 30th June, as compared with that of the 27th (the last one published), showed a decline of 12 lakhs in the accommodation items, and of 5 lakhs in the Government balances ; but as the Bank realized 15 lakhs of its Government paper within that period, the cash increased to the extent of 21 lakhs. The statement of the 18th July shows a further falling off in the public demand, the private deposits having increased 13 lakhs, the loans and credits having decreased 9 lakhs, and the bills discounted 15 lakhs. Against these has to be set further withdrawal by Government to the extent of 51 lakhs, and investments in Government paper to the extent of 8 lakhs, so that the cash balances have decreased 25 lakhs after slight changes in the minor items. The position of the Bank is, however, much stronger, the proportion of cash to liabilities having risen to 56½ per cent., and prospects altogether are of continued ease.

The turn in silver has made further progress, the price in London being quoted at 49¾d., with no stocks to speak of. The German Government has announced, through the Deutsche Bank, that its present surplus stock of silver, which has been such a bugbear to Indian finance, amounts at present to only £400,000, and its prospective surplus, supposing its new gold currency scheme carried through with success, to only some 7½ millions sterling more. The American mines have not been shaken in the face of the world so furiously since Colonel Berton reported upon them, and are still refraining from flooding Europe with their alleged enormous raisings. There is therefore increased ground for believing that the late severe decline has been greatly caused by fear and uncertainty, and only to a small extent by the laws of supply and demand ; so the prospects are that a rise will gradually take place probably to about the point of the beginning of the year.

The Secretary of State's drawings of Council bills last Wednesday were favourably influenced by the new light thrown on the situation, though not to the extent that might have been expected. The amount sold was £660,000, offers of 1-6 9/16 and upwards receiving in full, and the average rate being a little over 1-6⅝.

Business generally remains quiet. Tea is well supported, notwithstanding the rise in exchange, and silk is quoted at very high prices, with scarcely any to be had.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has recovered nearly 4 per cent. during the week, and has still a rising tendency. Remitters have been almost entirely out of the market, forward purchases previously effected, coupled with dullness of trade, making their further wants very restricted. A small amount of six months' sight Bank paper was sold in the middle of last week at 1-7, and to-day a little more at 1-7⅜, but that rate is quite out of proportion, as compared with working rates for private paper, and any respectable amount of buying would evidently draw out better terms. Credits have been placed at from 1-7 to 1-7⅛, but were offering this afternoon at 1-7⅜ to 1-7 11/16, without finding purchasers. Document bills have ranged up, steadily, at from 1-7 on Wednesday to 1-7⅜ this afternoon, buyers getting stiffer and stiffer to deal with. In short remittance nothing of importance is reported, but demand and telegraphic have been taken to-day at 1-7 3/16 and 1-7⅛ respectively, looking as if going higher later on. Quotations are—

Bank telegraphic remittance...	ls. 7¼d.	
Bank bills, on demand.....	... ls. 7 5-16d.	
Ditto 3 months' sight ...	ls. 7⅛d.	nominal.
Ditto 6 months' sight ...	ls. 7⅜d.	
Credits, and clean private		
Paper 6 months' sight ...	ls. 7 11-16d. to ⅞	
Documents bills, ditto	ls. 7⅜d.	

France.—Business has been done at advancing rates, closing at f. 2-10 three months' sight, and f. 2-12 six months' sight, document bills.

Bombay.—Demand bills remain at par, but sixty-day drafts have improved to 99-2, 99-4, Banks.

China.—The quotation of 224 is quite nominal, as nothing is doing. The rate in Hong-kong is known to have risen considerably but the interruption in telegraphic communication interferes with obtaining accurate information. Bazaar rumours put the rate as high as 240.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has again improved considerably all round, and cheap money, combined with good working of nearly all the concerns floating on this market, is beginning to have the effect so long expected, but hitherto delayed. Even now there is not the amount of buying that might have been expected, but holders of stock are not easy to deal with, and business in thus restricted to some extent.

Government Securities have improved considerably, the principal rise taken place in course of to-day. Four per cents. during the week have fluctuated between 1⅝ and 1⅞ per cent. premium, and five-and-a-halfs between 4⅛ and 4¼ premium, but to-day a large purchase of the latter was made at 4⅜ premium, and some business in the former took place at 2 premium, both quoting higher thereafter. In the four-and-a-half per cent. paper little or nothing has been going on. Quotations are as under :—

4	per cents...	102 to 102½
4½	,,	102½
5½	,,	104⅞ to 105

East India Railway Stock is in good demand, and has advanced to 285.

Bank Shares are firm : Bengals at 675, with a steady business in them throughout the week, and a large business to-day.

Tea Shares continue to improve, and a fair amount of business has been done, generally at enhanced rates.

The following have experienced the best demand :—Chandypore, rising from 650 to 665, and buyers now offering 680, Dehinge from 59 to 62, still buyers, Joksi from 106 to 116, Kalacheera from 108 to 117, Kunchunpore 88 to 90, Majagram 112½ to 114, and upper Assam 30 to 32. The following have also been dealt in, and the prices show steadiness :— Central Cachar 154 and 155, Durrung 77 and 78, East India 79 to 81, Gowhatty 90 and 91, Hoolungoorie, 90, Holta 112, Jherre Ghaut 78, Luckimpore 132, Monacherra 85, Singell 113, Springside 117, and Soom 106.

Spinning Mill Shares are strong, but the dealing has not been general, some of the leading concerns being unrepresented in the week's transactions. Oriental Jute have been in demand, bringing from 70 to 72, and then again 70 ; so have the cotton concerns : Goosery at 220, Boureah at 87 to 95, and then again 93, and Dunbars at 76. Calcutta Jute have brought 45, and Gouresepore 80.

Coal Shares are dull : Beerbhoom 96, and Raneegunge 74.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Indian General Steam have further advanced to 580, Bally Mills to 95, Bengal Iron to 113, relapsing, however, to 110. Landing and Shipping have again been dealt in at 49.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th July as compared with that for 30th June :—

LIABILITIES.	30th June. Rs. A. P.	25th July. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	16,46,730 13 1	16,44,460 13 1
Treasury Balances	4,09,95,590 6 1	3,43,81,453 12 3
Other Deposits	1,97,19,483 8 5	2,28,40,626 14 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	1,85,239 13 2	2,37,015 2 5
Sundries	13,87,391 6 4	5,98,596 4 0
Rs.	8,53,34,435 15 1	8,01,53,052 14 1

ASSETS.	Rs. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,48,76,977 13 6	1,59,87,651 13 6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	50,48,817 4 8	51,98,504 3 4
Credits on ditto ...	39,87,752 12 5	32,14,543 8 8
Bills discounted.....	2,23,61,936 5 10	2,10,75,630 0 2
Dead Stock	9,00,697 0 7	10,51,77 10 0
Stamps	14,736 7 0	11,045 0 10
Balances with other Banks	10,47,501 10 0	6,40,213 1 1
Bullion	11,69 3 10	71,94,28 6 9
Bullion	7,35,107 10 4	14,96 7 0
Cash at Head Office	1,49,22,223 9 8	1,33,37,253 2 2
Do. at Branches	2,09,2,334 1 3	1,89,04,253 11 5
Rs.	8,39,34 435 15 1	8,01,53,052 14 1

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 30TH JUNE, 1876.

THE past month has not witnessed any fluctuation of importance, and prices close about the same as they opened.

Our last Circular reported a slight improvement at the close of May. Middling Uplands on the spot were quoted 6d. and September delivery about 6¼d. The market showed a disposition to rally after the two months of dulness it had passed through ; and a more cheerful tone was springing up. The Whit week holidays occurred the first week of June, and after them an improved demand set in, both on the spot and to arrive. For some days spinners bought actively, especially of low American Cotton, which hardened in price considerably, and arrival Cotton shot up to 6¾d, for September delivery, and 6 5/16d, to 6⅜d. for new crop shipments. The statistical position attracted general attention, and sanguine views prevailed as to the course of prices in the autumn. The improvement, however, was suddenly checked by the entire refusal of Manchester to respond. A slight reduction of stocks was all that Manchester gained from the spurt in this market, and whenever the demand slackened here business there relapsed into its former state of depression, aggravated by a further heavy drop in the rates of Exchange. The last two weeks the complaints from Manchester have been louder than ever ; business has almost come to a standstill, and consequently spinners have retired from the market, and only bought from hand to mouth. The sales have averaged 6,000 to 7,000 bales daily and as considerable orders to sell deliveries have arrived from America, prices fell 1d. on arrivals from the best points, and 1-2d on the spot, closing at 6d. for Middling Uplands on the spot, 5 13/18d for July, and 5 15/16d to 6d for September delivery.

The Manchester Market has been the key to the situation lately. The depression there has become worse than has been known for many years, and low as Cotton is the price of Goods and Yarns is relatively much lower. Indeed we believe we are within the mark when we say that a further fall of 1d per lb, in Cotton would be required, without any decline in Manchester, to put the trade on as good a footing as then occupied at the beginning of this year. We hear on all sides the loudest complaints of the difficulty of moving stocks of Goods ; it is said that such an accumulation has not been known since 1860, and with no profitable outlet in any foreign market the prospect is not cheering. The most serious feature is the renewed heavy failure in Indian exchange, which has dropped 4 per cent in a few nights, and we observed that not only all the East, but most of South America, use a silver currency and that remittances to Manchester are reduced *pari passu* with the fall of exchange, it can easily be seen how crushing is this blow falling on an impoverished trade. We confess we see no remedy at present. Evidently the causes that are acting on silver and leading to its depreciation, are in full force, and it is impossible to say when they will cease. The subject is far too obscure to dogmatise upon and merchants, having suffered so seriously already, are getting paralyzed and will buy nothing except on positive orders. Apparently the old business of shipping on English account will die out of Manchester, and be succeeded by the system of buying for commission against indents or foreign orders. The time has at last come when a resort to short time cannot be deferred any longer, and we have little doubt that some reduction of consumption will take place this autumn though probably not enough to give effectual relief. It is quite evident that from no other source can any help be expected.

The money market has remained extremely easy all the month, with the Bank rate at 2 per cent, and the tendency downwards. From all parts of the country complaints of excessive dulness of trade are heard. We think matters are getting worse in the great manufacturing centres, and there is no sign of revival yet visible. The wages of labour are falling in the coal and iron districts, not without opposition on the part of the men ; but most attempts at strikes now prove abortive—all class of the community are finding out that hard work and close economy are the only means of regaining prosperity. We see nothing at present to alter the state of the money market, which is likely to remain as it is while trade continues so stagnant.

In our last report we took a rather more cheerful view of the prospects of our market on account of the strong statistical position it occupied, but the excessive depression in Manchester leads us to modify that view somewhat. Were trade in a sound state, we have no doubt whatever that a considerable rise would occur this autumn, but we cannot ignore the deplorable state into which Manchester has fallen, and which will counteract to a great extent any apparent shortness of Cotton supply. We incline to think we have somewhat overrated the consumption. Spinners have held more Cotton than was supposed, and it is possible that the consumption of the kingdom is not at present over 55,000 bales per week, including 36,000 to 38,000 American. From all appearances we should think that the consumption will be lessened somewhat further by short time in the autumn, hence the deliveries from this market to the trade may be no greater than they were in the second half of last year, and the export considerably less. The apparent deficiency of 210,000 bales in the visible supply for Great Britain may therefore not produce that shortness of stocks in the autumn generally counted upon, and it is probable that the excess of stock in America will mostly find its way here.

At the same time there are real elements of strength in the market ; it is a remarkable fact that we see any deficiency at all from this country at the close of an enormous crop in America, and it leads us to look for a change of the situation should any serious mishap occur to the growing crop. At present the accounts are very favourable, the various reports issued in June all put the condition at nearly as high a level as last year ; the accounts of acreage vary, the National Exchange and Bureau making it 3 to 4 per cent less, and the Chronicle 1 per cent less. We incline to think that practically there is no deficit in the area planted, for doubtless the tendency of the Southern reports is slightly to underrate the acreage. We consider that the prospects are about as good as at this time last year, and with as good a season hereafter prudent people will refrain from calculate upon a large crop. It is but seldom, however, that we pass through the autumn without the cry of disaster to the crop ; there will on this occasion be great unwillingness to believe in sensational accounts, but a change of prospects may occur in the autumn which would make itself felt here in spite of the de-pending views now held—holders would do well to bear this in mind and not sacrifice their stocks too hastily.

The political situation has got somewhat more complicated of late from the apparent determination of Servia to make war on the Turks. It was thought that the remonstrances of the Great Powers would prevent this explosion, but it seems that the force of religious and national animosity is too great to be restrained, and the pent up hatred of Turkish dominion is now bursting out uncontrolably. As far as can be judged from present appearances, the Christian population of European Turkey will make a determined effort to gain the upper hand, and the great Powers of Europe will remain neutral. There seems reason to believe that Russia has laid aside for the present her ambitious designs, but the sympathy of her population for their co-religionists in Turkey may make it hard for the Government, in certain contingencies, to keep the peace. At the moment the prospects are better for a common understanding among the Great Powers than they were some time ago, and we hope that the conflagration will not spread ; but there will be considerable anxiety for a long time to come as national questions may arise which will be difficult to adjust so as to satisfy all parties.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 6TH JULY.—The market continues depressed in tone, and prices have given way ½d. since the opening of the month, with only a limited business doing ; Surats specially heavy of sale. Dhollera by Cape, Good Fair (G.F.O.) nominally 4 7/16d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FLORENCE TREAT, 790 tons, Captain John Short, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant, from Liverpool (April 6th), with a cargo of 1,054 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGOLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon J. McCloghry and servant, Mr. J. Roache, and nine deck passenger.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, sailing on the 1st August for Genoa, and Marseilles. For Genoa—Mr. G. Bocchiardi and Rev T. S. Wynkoop. For Naples—Mr. W. Benerley and Mr. J. Low. For Port Said—Mr. L. Liberman and one friend. For Aden :—Hajee Abdool Curreem Kably, Mr. Solomon Aron, Mr. Saifoo Peerbux, wife and 2 children.

THE HALL LINE *s. s.* TENNTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Maundin and child, Miss Parkinson, Captain Hatfield, Lieutenant Bayley, Surgeon Major Waters, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Thomson, Master and Miss Bailly and infant.

THE SHIP TYVERTON, 1,179, Captain G. Chwlyooarrived in harbour on the 29th instant, from London, (May 9th,) with a cargo of 10 casks hocheads, 12 casks safety fuse, 300 packages steel, 214 packages fishplates, 20,150 sleepers, 2 packages samples, 4,520 packages iron, 64 packages iron plates, 1,057 iron rails, and 1,129 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHANDALLA, 1,316 tons, Captain G. F. Weeks, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Quilley, and seven deck passengers. The Khundala experienced heavy weather from Calicut to Carwar, hurricane squalls and high sea from W. S. W. with a strong southerly set (about 40 miles per diem). She lost almost a complete suit of sails.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
28	Khandalla (s)	Weeks	Calcutta, July 6.
29	Teverton	Cowley	London, May 9.
	Florince Treat	Shaw	Liverpool, Apr 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
29	Chrysolite	Stewart ...	Bassein.
	Grasmere	Hastings	Dunkirk.
	Trentham Hall(s)..	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Vingoria (s).....	Sayers	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
25	Burmah (s)	Smith.....	Singapore, July 8.
	Avia (s).....	Pateau	Colombo, July 18.
	Queen's Cliff	Davies	Bombay, July 8.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
28	Queen Victoria(s)...	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
28	Canaru(s).....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—28 packages port wine, Dossabhoy Pestonjee ; 1,971 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Strathleven s—300 bundles slates, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—35 cases brandy, Storrar and Buchanan.
Macedonia s—130 cwts pig iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Cathay s—50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rajpoot—78 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Sir John Lawrence—70 kegs nails, Esmailjee Adamjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—163 bales cotton, Heeralal Chimanram.
Trentham Halls—11 bales hides and skins, V R E M M Mootya Chetty and Co ; 11 bales hides, V R R Moorgapa Chutty and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoraj and Co ; 39 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—133 cwts coir yarn, Khetsy Dhrumsey ; 172 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Bandass, C N Gomes and Co.
Strathleven s—120 cwts Bhomra, Woomarbhoy Chandbhoy ; 114 bales wool, B I S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—800 bundles myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff 425 cwts ebonywood, Thacia Tejpun.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—230 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—17 boxes gold and silver coins, The French Bank.

HIGH COURT.—31ST JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Sharma P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola —Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Hashoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagal—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For settlement of minutes of Decree.

696-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai and other vs Hussonbhai bin Syedina, &c., and another—Ardaseer Framjee.
146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee vs The Albert Mills, Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
39-76—M Smale—Jetha Amerchund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.
230-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlinggapa Bussappa J vs Framjee Muncherjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
105-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Moonirsj Maharaj and others vs Yumuknund Purtablal—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.
565-75—Rimington H and L—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gugrat vs Navashee Framjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Kerson Sujan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulabhoy Cassumbhay and others—J C Cama.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mera Shaw—Mr Fletcher.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Motiram Guru Kissondass vs Ragoonathdass Guru Jumnadass and others.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee (panper) vs Kesserbai widow and another.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee (pauper) vs Goswanjee Girdherjee Maharaj and another.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee (pauper) vs Nemchund Khemchund and another.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Mathowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
671-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
695-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Joze J de Souza vs Khutry Abba Hajee Jacob—C Smale—Act V of 1866.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·639
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·8
Minimum do. do	77·7
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	587
Fall of Rain	0·10 inches.
Total fall during month.....	23·27 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	36·25 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 29th..	0·01 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Greathed, Lieut-Col, BI RI Engr, on leave, from——.

DEPARTURES.—July 28.

Wisemanclark, Col BI, 73rd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Baker, Lieut BI, 73rd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Greathed, Lieut-Col, BI RI Engr, on leave, to England.

JULY 29.

Waters, Surgn-Maj, By A M D, on Med Cert, to England.
Baugh, Lieut, By 30th N I, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Thomson, Surgn-Maj, BI 2-22nd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Lechmere, Capt, By 20th Regt N I, on duty, Poona.

JULY30.

DesBarres, Capt, By RI Art, from leave, to Ahmedbad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 29th July 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
19th Regt N I—Lt Col J Harpur, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lt-Col Creagh on furlough.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Brigades has been sanctioned between Lt-Cols C J McMahon 6th Bde and A H Dawson, 18th Bde R A.

With reference to G G O No 378 of 21st Ultimo, Lt-Col and Brevet Col W W Burn, C B, 4th Bde R A, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery of the 32nd Dist from the date of departure of Brevet Col J Heyman.

Lt A J Dunnage, R E, C Bde, is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with Lt Batty C Bde R H A, to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 23rd July 1876 :—

Lt C F Baugh, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subn 30th N I.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the requisite examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Lts C Longridge and A B Stopford, 6th Bde R A ; Lt R Fulton, 1st Batn 2nd Foot ; Brevet Maj C J Burnett, 2nd Batn 15th Foot ; Lt W G Mansel, 68th Foot ; Lt J W Hogge, 83rd Foot ; and Lt E G Reilly, 17th N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Northern Division Order—Dated 17th July 1876, notifying that Lt C G B Hervey, 32nd Foot, commanded the Teethul Sanitarium from the 9th to the 18th June 1876.

3rd Regt N L I—Regtl order, dated 24th July 1876, directing Maj Strutt, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Coulson, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th July, in succession to Col Bowen, retired.

22nd Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th July 1876, directing Lt and Adj

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF PURCELL AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH JULY.

J. C. Purcell has been found guilty of misappropriation of money collected by him for the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 29TH JULY.

In the *Gazette of India* to-day Lieutenant Colonels Francis Walker Drummond, William Fraser Stephens, William Martin Cafe, Charles Frederick Maisey, and Henry Borlase Stevens are promoted to Colonels, with Colonel's allowances.

Colonel Young is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Colonel F. C. Maisey, who is vacating on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

Captain Clementi is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Young.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, 29TH JULY.

Brigadier-General Payn has resumed charge of the Rohilkund Division.

Consequent on the return of General Harding to the Meerut command, Major Hunter is transferred from Sealkote as Chief Garrison Instructor, Umballa, *vice* Cameron resigned.

Surgeon-Major Irwin is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Circle, with temporary rank, *vice* Gibbons proceeding to Rangoon.

There have been 42 inches of rainfall up to date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AGITATION IN BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, 29TH JULY.

Agitation of a political nature has commenced here. Placards have appeared urging the overthrow of Prince Milan and the proclaiming of General Paul Georgevitch. Prince Nikito's army is demoralised.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29TH JULY.

Sultan Murad's death is believed to be imminent.

RETURN OF QUEEN ISABELLA TO SPAIN.

MADRID, 29TH JULY.

Queen Isabella has re-entered Spain. The King had been able to agree to her return and himself went to the frontier to receive his mother on Spanish soil.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 29TH JULY.

The *s. s.* Chyebassa, outward bound, left here on the 27th instant, and the *s. s.* Merkara from Calcutta homewards left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	67,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	13,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	25,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	6,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	950,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	116,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	47,375	do.

There has been an improvement in price and demand for Surats during the week.

LONDON, 28TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40s Mule Twist	0-9½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872....	107
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30TH JULY, 10 A.M.

Mail steamer Mongolia, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—30TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S., thermometer 82, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 9 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. S., thermometer 80, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 8 A.M.—Weather rainy wind, N. W. S. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 75. Fall of rain 58 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather right, wind W. gentle, thermometer 85. Fall of rain 25 cents.

THE Maharaja of Bhurtpore is about to visit Simla, where he is expected on the 15th of next month.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE number of tickets already taken in the great English St. Leger Sweep at Umballa has reached the high figure of one thousand.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s *s.s.* Batavia, which will leave for Genoa, &c., on the first proximo, takes out seventeen boxes gold and silver coins for Marseilles, valued at 1,32,000 rupees, despatched by the French Bank.

WE learn that Lieutenant A. W. Elliott, 1st Battalion H. M.'s 10th Regiment, the officer who was so severely wounded during the Perak expedition, has, on his return to England, received one year's full pay, in recognition of his services.

WE are glad to learn that cholera has almost entirely subsided at Tanna. There were several cases on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the proportion of deaths to attacks being very high, but the epidemic apparently has left Tanna as suddenly as it appeared.

THE revision of the Civil Procedure Code will be undertaken very shortly by the Legislative Council. The measure to be brought forward, it is said, will be rather a Consolidation Act than one which imports any striking changes into the existing law.

MR. HOBHOUSE'S service in the Viceregal Council comes to an end about next February. The honourable member goes home in March. At the close of this and beginning of next year there will be a new legal, a new financial, and a new military member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE Ameer of Cabul's military strength is now reported to be about 100,000 men under arms distributed into 57 regiments of infantry, 30 batteries of artillery of sorts, 20 regiments of cavalry; and it is asserted that he has raised the pay of the private soldiers to Rs. 7 each per man per mensem.

On the occasion of the late performance, the theatre at Simla was lighted for the first time, and, it is said, very brilliantly lighted, with gas. The gas employed was the patent "gaselyne," the right of manufacturing which for India has been purchased by a Calcutta firm. The apparatus is very simple, and occupies only a small space, and costs but a moderate sum.

THE *Woolyhad*, the eldest son of the ex-king of Oudh, arrived in Lucknow on Monday last. The principal men of the city went to the railway station to receive him, and to welcome him to the capital of this ancestors. The prince will remain there for a fortnight. He is being entertained by the sister of the ex-king of Oudh, the prince's mother-in-law.

THE Lucknow correspondent of a contemporary says that Major Hewett, late of the Oudh Commission, is to be tried by court-martial, for the business which brought about his removal from the Commission—borrowing from the Raja of Manpura. Major Hewett is at Meerut, where, it is supposed, the court-martial will assemble. Colonel Steel, Deputy Commissioner at Baraich, is to prosecute.

THERE is, it is said, every probability of the High Court N. W. P. protesting strongly against the position assumed by Lord Lytton in his late minute on the Fuller case. The case is already producing its effects on the public. We are told by a Mofussil contemporary that at a certain station an officer has actually sent all his servants to the civil surgeon for examination. A very significant act.

A CONTEMPORARY'S Mussoorie correspondent writes—"Owing the very stringent orders lately passed by His Highness the Rajah of Teree regarding shooting by native shikarees, the prospects of abundance of winged game is encouraging. Any native shikaree found disobeying His Highness's orders, the loss of the right hand is the punishment threatened! an effectual stopper to any native from ever pulling a trigger!"

THE final report on the first section of the Dumballa and Uva Railway, Ceylon, has been despatched to the Secretary of State. The Planters' Associations, delighted at the prospect of having the railway, have considerably strengthened the hands of the local authorities, by pledging "themselves to the guarantee suggested by Sir William Gregory, *viz.* that if the railway does not pay six per cent on an outlay of Rs. 15,00,000, they would submit to an export tax not exceeding 50 cents per cwt."

AT Bangalore a deserter has been arrested lately and we read that on an application made by the military authorities, the deserter Charles Stanley who was alleged to have belonged to H. M.'s 5th Lancers and deserted from that regiment while being garrisoned in Aldershot and who subsequently surrendered himself to the 14th King's Hussars as a deserter, was last evening made over to them again by Captain MacKenzie, the officiating Town and Cantonment Magistrate. The authorities at home will be written to, as to what is to be done with Stanley if he is really a deserter, and on hearing to the contrary, he will be handed over to the civil authorities and tried for false personation.

THE Lahore paper has some information about Khan-Khanan Khan, the A. D. C. of the Viceroy who lately visited the Ameer, for the purpose of delivering a letter from the Viceroy to the Ameer, and who returned some time ago. It has leaked out that the purport of the said letter was a request to establish two British Missions in Affghanistan, and to depute an English Medical Officer specially to Cabul, whose medical services would be available to the Ameer, who, however, has declined the request on political grounds, after consulting Akhoond Moollah Mooshk Alum of Ghuznee, who is one of his principal and most trusted spiritual advisers, and in whose sincerity and disinterestedness the Ameer has the highest confidence.

WRITING about Sir P. Wodehouse's successor, the *Englishman* revives its statement, made two months back, that Sir Bartle Frere had been offered the opportunity of returning, from next year, to his former gubernatorial post. At the time of our mentioning this, adds our contemporary, we remarked that there could be little likelihood of Sir Bartle Frere accepting the offer. Apart from the growing weight of age, we could scarcely expect that the newly-made baronet would be willing to exchange the comparatively light work of the home Council and the considerable personal influence he exercises there, for the anxious responsibility and, often, hard work of an executive ruler, though the emoluments are worth the attention of many a baronet.

THE Madras Railway Company have advertised for tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Indian coal suitable for use in locomotive engines. During the year 1874 some interesting experiments were made to determine the relative values for locomotive purposes of English, Australian and Indian coals, which may be thus summarized:—

Coal.	Madras Railway. Cost per ton.	Average Consumption per mile.	Cost per mile. run.	South India Railway. Cost per ton.	Average Consumption per mile.	Cost per mile. run.
	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	a. p.
Australian.....	27 13 1	27·35	4 5·21	25 13 0	32·45	5 9·4
Indian	27 0 0	31·08	4 9·28	30 0 0	32·39	4 9·64
English	31 11 5	31·28	7 0·89	30 6 0	35·72	7 9·00

The results agree in placing English coal at the bottom of the list, and in assigning to Indian coal a value much greater than was expected. The latter coal burns freely and is liked by the drivers. We are told by the *Madras Mail* that consignments were delivered in store at Madras last year for Rs. 20-10-0 per ton, and if special arrangements could be made for carriage from Calcutta it is thought probable that this figure might be still further reduced.

THE ratepayers of Calcutta who have the privilege of voting at the forthcoming Municipal elections in that city have, we see, come forward to take advantage of an elective Municipality with an avidity which no one who knew how apathetic they were a week or ten days ago would have given them credit for; and even in the Southern Division of the town—that is to say—in the wards south of Dharmtola Street, a pretty active canvassing for votes is going on. An analysis of the candidates] shows that all the candidates for election are native gentlemen. In addition to these may be placed that of Mr. A. W. Phipson, who is desirous of being elected for Colinga section, and the only other European gentleman whose name is mentioned, is that of Mr. J. B. Roberts, who is likely to be elected by a large majority of the rate-payers for Jorabagan section. Mr. Roberts has not, in any way canvassed for votes, and is very possibly ignorant of the honour that section of the rate payers is keeping in store for him. The rate-payers of all the sections, however, are not very fortunate in the means they employ against the candidates to whom they are opposed. In the extreme northern section, Shampukar, one of the candidates has been strongly opposed, and any amount of falsehood and untruths are being daily disseminated against his character; in fact, people from other wards are brought to declaim against him, and to praise others far less deserving of support, in so far that they are unable to address their constituents themselves. The existence of such a state of things is much to be deprecated.

A VERY largely attended meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta was held last Wednesday evening at the Albert Hall, for the purpose of establishing an association with the view to represent the *people* and other objects. The meeting was a very orderly one when it was opened, but the fun waxed fast and furious when the third speaker rose in opposition, and became a most disorderly one as it progressed. Order was utterly disregarded: hissing, hooting, howling, stamping of feet and other agreeable and diverting scenes, constituted a medley which it has fallen to the lot of few to witness. The reasons for forming this new association were said by the first speaker, a Baboo, to be that the Bengal Social Science Association was not a representative institution. The proposed association would neither be the British Indian Association itself, although it would perform the functions which that association performed. It would neither be a Social Science Association, although it would perform the function of one. It would therefore be a new thing, and would unite two functions which were not possessed by any one of the two associations he had named, and would yet be distinct in itself. There was another consideration which led him to think that they ought to have a new association, and that was that the younger ages of educated native ought to have political life, having no such constitution at present. The third speaker irritated his hearers, and we read in the report that soon after he had finished, the uproar then was a "caution." Nothing could be heard for some few minutes. Baboo Kristo Das Pal and Baboo Koonjoolall Banarjee, the learned Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, here rose and with difficulty made their way out of the Hall, followed by cries of "Turn them out," "turn them out." "No, no," "Kick them out." The resolutions were, however, eventually carried, and the chairman received "a vote of thanks."

ON the subject of boots or sandals for the soldiers of the Native Army, the Calcutta *Statesman* writes as follows:—"The number of native soldiers constantly suffering from blistered feet, seems to be a general subject of complaint from medical officers. In the most recent reports of the Native Army, both of Bombay and of Bengal, the matter is brought prominently forward; but the authorities would rather see black boots on parade, even at the expense of a large sick list, than leather or sandals, such as the native, when left to himself, would wear. The Surgeon-General of Bengal affirms that 'a large amount of inefficiency is caused by the boots worn in most regiments, more particularly when any unusual amount of marching takes place, from parades, camps of exercise, relief movements or service; and a large proportion of the very many cases of ulcer annually treated in regimental hospitals, are due to attrition by badly fitting boots.' The regimental surgeons complain almost without exception of the men being hurt by their boots, and the absurdity of compelling them to wear English boots is freely commented upon. The Goorkhas, it is alleged, suffer much in this way; nor is it surprising, when if not on duty the men always go bare foot. A native of India will travel very long distances either bare foot or in native shoes—unless he carries the latter as a matter of economy—while a march of a few miles suffices to render a large proportion of our sepoys useless. 'Napoleon used to say that he won his battles by marching, and the famous Marshal Saxe held that the fortune of a campaign might easily be settled by the lacing of the soldiers' boots. The absurdity of encumbering the sepoys with boots is demonstrated by the practice in many regiments of allowing the men to march without them whenever any longer distance than the ordinary parade has to be made. It would be easy enough to provide the sepoy with protection for his feet, but as he does not wear socks, the material must be soft; or a half shoe, half sandal, might be made of ordinary leather, which, while protecting the foot, would not blister it. The first thing a man does when contemplating a walking tour or a shooting excursion, is to see to the state of his boots, while the native soldiery are permitted to hobble on from year to year, without any attempt at a proper shoe. And if such simple matters of detail, intimately affecting their efficiency, are to be ignored, how idle is it to talk about re-organizing the Army."

THE MORALITY OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION *vs.* THAT OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We send herewith copies of some correspondence which has passed between ourselves as solicitors for the Millowners' Association on the one hand and the editor of the *Times of India* on the other, regarding the publication in the last named journal of a letter written by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey to the Secretary of the Association in connection with Mr. Moylan's case.

We have requested the editor of the *Times of India* to publish this correspondence, but you will see from the copy of his last letter to us that he has declined to do so for the reasons therein given.—We are, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

Bombay, 29th July.

To the Editor of the *Times of India*.

Bombay, 30th June.

SIR,—With reference to the copy of Messrs Crawford and Boevey's letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, in connection with Mr. Moylan's case, now pending in the Police Court which appeared in your issue of the 26th instant, we are instructed by the Millowners' Association to request you to inform them of the name of the person from whom you obtained the copy of the letter.

Our client is of opinion that in making this request they are adopting a somewhat unusual course, also that if you should see fit to decline to comply with the request, they cannot compel you to do so.

They, however, do not base their request upon any legal right, but upon altogether different grounds which we propose to state, and the force of which will, they trust, be sufficient to induce you to comply with their requests.

Their grounds are as follows:—

The person who supplied you with the copy of the letter, whoever he may be, must have been guilty of a most culpable breach of confidence or must have obtained the information by improper means.

There can be no question that, having regard to the daily increasing development of the mill industry in Bombay, the Millowners' Association will become, and indeed already is, a most influential body, and it is of public importance that the character of all those connected with it should be above suspicion.

The object for which the Association is established is the protection of the interests of the millowners of Bombay, and in or that this object may be attained it is necessary that the Association could command the confidence of the public.

But if confidential communications made to the Association are liable to be disclosed in the manner in which Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's letter has been disclosed, all confidence in the Association will be destroyed.

We beg you to understand that our clients do not in any way desire to blame you for the publication of the letter; they have no reason to suppose that you were aware that the letter had been improperly communicated to you; on the contrary, they fully believe that had you been aware of that fact you would not have published the letter without previous communication with the Association, and when, therefore, you are informed as we now inform you, that the letter was communicated to you without any authority from the Association, and that the person by whom or by whose means the letter was communicated to you must either have committed a very disgraceful breach of confidence or else must have obtained a copy of the letter surreptitiously, our clients trust that you will deem it to be your duty to the public to disclose to our clients the name of your informant, in order that they may take such measures as will effectually prevent any repetition of such an occurrence.—We are, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

G. 681.

Times of India Office, Bombay, 1st July 1876.

DEAR SIRS,—In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, I can only say that Messrs Crawford and Boevey's letter, respecting Mr. Moylan's case, was not sent to me by the Millowners' Association.

The letter was one which had of course reference to matter of public interest and I had not, and have not now any reason to believe that the copy of it was sent to us improperly. I should be sorry in any case if the publication of a letter such as that to which you refer should injure the Millowners' Association, which is a body for which I have great respect. We have, I think, given some proof of the sincerity of our good will by steadily supporting the Association in the columns of the *Times of India*. I fail to see in what respect our action in regard to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's letter can have injured or compromised the Association, for, as I have said, that body did not send me the document in question.—I am, &c.,

GRATTAN GEARY.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

To the Editor of the *Times of India*.

Bombay, 1st July.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date, we beg to say that the letter of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey to the Secretary of the Association was confidential, and no person had any right to communicate its contents to you without the authority of the Association, which authority has never been given. The publication therefore, of the letter in the *Times of India* shows either that some person connected with the Association has been guilty of a breach of confidence, or that the contents of the letter were surreptitiously obtained; and this is calculated to injure the Association, inasmuch as persons will be deterred from making confidential communications to the Association if their communications are liable to be made public as this letter has been.

If as you say "you have not now any reason to believe that the copy of it was sent to you improperly," we are not able to see what objection either you or your informant can have to his name being disclosed.

But, in truth, with the positive statements of the Association contained in this and our previous letter before you, it is impossible for you to say that you have not *now* any reason to believe that the copy of it was sent to you improperly. For we are instructed positively to state that no person had any authority to send the letter to you, and that no person possibly could have sent it to you except one who either committed a breach of confidence or procured the letter by improper means, and in either of these cases, it is, the Association think, your duty to them as well as to the public to disclose the name of your informant.—We are, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

Times of India Office, Bombay, 3rd July.

DEAR SIRS,—In respect to your 2nd letter on the subject of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's communication about Mr. Moylan's case I have to to state that I cannot enter into a controversy on the subject of my giving up the name of our informant. It is a rule from which we cannot depart, not to violate the confidence placed in us by any one.—I am, &c.,

GRATTAN GEARY.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

To the Editor of the *Times of India*

Bombay, 27th July 1876.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence which has already passed between us regarding the publication of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's letter to the Secretary of the Association in connection with Mr. Moylan's case, we now beg to inform you that each member of the Committee of the Association has signed a memorandum to the effect that he did not communicate or show to any person, or allow any person save himself to see the contents of the letter in question, or the minutes made by the several members of the Committee therein at any time prior to the date of the publication of such letter in the *Times of India*.

The letter was circulated amongst the members of the Committee by the Secretary of the Association prior to the date of the publication of the letter; but with that exception the letter was not circulated or shown to any one by the Secretary or any person having authority in the Association.

It follows therefore that your informant must have obtained his information by some improper means.

As the Committee wish to set themselves right with the public regarding the publication of this letter we are instructed to request that you will publish this correspondence.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

Times of India Office, Bombay, 28th July 1876.

Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

DEAR SIRS,—I am glad that you have satisfied yourselves that none of the members of the Millowners' Association were guilty of any impropriety in respect to the letter *re* Mr. Moylan's case which was published in the *Times of India*.

I cannot, however, publish your last letter on this subject, because it unwarrantably imputes culpability to our informant.—I am, &c.,

GRATTAN GEARY.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO, BRITISH BURMA, 16TH JULY.

THE weather has been rather unsettled during the past week and the races are still in abeyance. Some say they will not be run until October, whilst it is wispered that the meeting is to take place in another station altogether. Somehow I think it most likely that when those concerned have considered matters a little more calmly and dispassionately, they will wind up by adhering to their original programme (with some slight adjustment) and by having their meeting probably before long. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Mr. Rivers Thompson, is here trying a case of murder, in which the accused is a native of the Celestial Empire. It appears that he and another Chinaman, both dealers, had some dispute in the bazaar occupied by their people, when one suddenly drew a knife and stabbed the other in the side. The victim staggered a few yards across the road and falling, expired almost immediately. The assassin escaped for the time, but was eventually discovered at no great distance concealed under a mat. His conviction is said to be tolerably certain; however, I shall be able to furnish further particulars in my next. The gunboat Irrawaddy which brought up the Commissioner's party lies at anchor in the river, and is a neat, light-looking craft, just the sort of vessel one would expect to see employed in carrying despatches, or other service requiring speed; but as a gun-boat she is simply a complete failure, for a single well-aimed shot from some of the lightest of the big guns now in vogue would, in all likelihood, send her to the bottom, and, in fact, I overheard a gentleman (who has sailed in the vessel) admit only the other day, that a few shots fired from the gun-boat itself would shake her all to pieces. The Chief Commissioner and party, together with all the station staff, were present at the theatre on the third night's performance of "The Ticket-of-leave-Man's Wife," and seemed well satisfied with what they saw. Yesterday and to-day the whole station turned out to witness the sports of H. M.'s 89th Regiment when a tolerably good programme was capitally carried out. The first event on Friday was a flat race, 100 yards, when ten competitors came to the front and a rattling race ensued, the only bone-cause being that the course was barely wide enough to give room for each man to do his best. Considerable excitement was caused by this race, as it was understood that a strong bid would be made to wrest his honours from Keen, the favourite, who has previously won a great many prizes both at home, and at Wellington, Bangalore and other stations. The result was—

	Rs.
1 Wilkinson	8
2 Keen	4
3 Wright	2

Time—9m. 35 sec.

This race was a very close one, the two first being fairly neck and neck, though the time was not so good as had been expected. On the other hand, the ground was very soft and slippery.

In the ½ mile Flat Race the same two again followed in order.

	Rs.
1 Wilkinson	10
2 Keen	4
3 Selstone.....	2

Time—57 sec.

The Hurdle Race (6 flights 150 yards) brought 7 competitors to the fore, and a rattling run ensued, three coming to grief in a lump at the fourth hurdle.

	Rs.
1 Fagan	10
2 Moloney	5
3 Molloy	2

Time—2m. 5 sec.

The best event of the day was the Veterans' Race for all N.C.O. and men with 15 years' service and upwards. Eight entered, but the race was virtually between the three first from beginning to end, Sergt. Major Murray being the favourite.

	Rs.
1 Sergt-Major Murray	10
2 " Swaine	5
3 Dm.-Major Bee	2

Time—10m. 30 sec.

A Flat Race half a mile, open to all British troops, brought ten to the fore, and was won in gallant style by Walker of G. 9th R. A., an old soldier, who walked or rather ran away laughing at some of the young hands who trailed out behind him.

	Rs.
1 Walker	10
2 Grimley	5
3 Prosser	2

Time—2m. 28 sec.

The standing high jump was well contested, and prettily won by Macarthy, who cleared 4 feet 8 inches.

Putting the shot without follow, was taken by Hardy, a strapping stout Yorkshireman, with a throw of 25 feet 1 inches.

The cricket ball was thrown 96½ yards by Lynch, closely pushed by Gilder who threw it 96¼ yards.

There was also a three-legged race producing the usual amount of tumbles, and lastly a handicap race for boys when a whole troop of youngsters started. But three brothers named Williams took the three prizes, the smallest (about 2 feet high) running in the winner, in the most comical manner, imitating the professional style to a nicety and setting the whole crowd in roars of laughter.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY.

There was considerable tameness in the first part of to-day's sports, owing to the same competitors having it all their own way in the Flat (150 yards) and Hurdle (150 yards) Races. The results were as follows:—

Flat Race, 150 yards.

	Rs.
1 Wilkinson	10
2 Fagan	5
3 Wright	2

Time—16m. 10sec.

Hurdle Race, 150 yards, 6 Flights (open to all British troops).

	Rs.
1 Fagan	10
2 Wilkinson.....	5
3 MacCarthy.....	2

The Staff Sergeants' and Sergeants' Race brought out some very fair running, and showed considerable improvement on the first day, not a yard between the first three at the winning post.

	Rs.
1 Hudson	10
2 Ball	5
3 Bee.....	2

Time—10m. 20sec.

In the high jum with run, Moloney took first prize, clearing 5 feet 1 inch, closely followed by Kirby with 5 feet.

The wide jump with run was not so well contested, being won by little clearing 16 feet, whilst another competitor who was beaten in the contest jumped 17 feet a few minutes previous in a trial jump.

8 feet 8 inches was the highest vaulted (by Baker) with the pole, the same man clearing 9 feet 4 inches at practice.

A steeple chase of a mile showed some capital sport; a watery ditch with hurdle at each end, and some empty beer barrels, serving to put one half the competitors *hors-de-combat*, and of four who came in, not one escaped the water in the last ditch.

	Rs.
1 Little	10
2 Tristram.....	5
3 Turner	2

A walking match one mile was contested for by 8 competitors, including an amateur professional belonging to one of the steam boats, who walked merely trial (not for prizes) but only came in second; the winner, a raw-boned, lanky "swaddy" some six feet high being rather too long in his stride for the representative of the twin service.

	Rs.
1 Fuller	10
2 McCabe	5

Time—9m. 5 sec.

French and English, by the King of Wars and a supper, concluded the sport. The Tug of War, created no end of fun, a team of ten from A company 89th Regiment pulling three teams successively into the ditch. Afterwards ten stout Burmans measured their strength with the winners (on level ground) but the soldiers after a short and severe struggle, ran off dragging rope, Burmans and all, over the mark, with a rattling cheer. It is only fair to add that of this winning team the lightest man was probably something over 12 stone in weight, and stout built in proportion.

I forgot to mention that in another juvenile race to-day the three brothers Williams were again winners, only in order of precedence according to age, the eldest about 10 years old being first.

Throughout the programme was carefully carried out the weather for the time being most favourable, and probably such a large concourse of Europeans has been seldom seen in this station. Nothing was wanting to remind one of meetings at home, except the Christy Minstrels, who somehow failed to put in an appearance. Old Aunt Sally was a never-ending source of attraction, and the shoe-black drove a thriving trade. A blind beggar with "old dog tray," however, got his *congé* immediately he commenced to ply his trade and did not venture to re-appear. The band of H. M.'s 89th Regiment discoursed the usual sweet music on both days.

Next week there is to be a prize rifle meeting at which, if practice scores go for anything, some unusually good shooting may be expected. A good flat race (200 yards) between Keen and some unknown on which very heavy bets depend is also anticipated.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles per extra steamer Batavia will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Monday), the 31st instant at 5 P. M.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.—A noted character, named Mahomed Chandbhoy, was on Saturday sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing three bars of iron, valued Rs. 5, the property of the Bombay Port Trust.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Tatia Cooshajee and Howdia Gopall, cart drivers, were on Saturday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Messrs. Smith and Nutty, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the P. and O. Dockyard on view of the body of Bheeka Thummajee. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a block of coal having accidentally fallen on his chest."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bhorebhat Lane on view of the body of Balcrishna Babajee. Deceased was an habitual drunkard who expired suddenly on the evening previous. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking."

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN COUPLED WITH THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Narayen Shettiba Mallee, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Crushna Malle whom complainant charges with enticing away his wife, named Suckoo, with whom complainant states he had legally married about five months ago, and further charges the accused with theft of ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 155, complainant's property.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—On Saturday last at the High Court, a summary suit was heard before Mr. Justice Green, in which Ramchunder Balvant sued Dadabhoy Hormusjee Baxter to recover Rs. 4,000 due on a promissory noted dated 25th March 1876. Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st June 1876, the date of demand, costs Rs. 270, and further interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.—A Surat vernacular paper mentions the following circumstances under which this case has been withdrawn from the Magistrate's Court. It appears that certain friends of the prosecutor and of the accused met together at the bungalow of Meer Goolam Baba, and arranged by consent of both parties that Mr. Pherozeshaw Atha should withdraw the civil suit which he had filed against the Buxee of Surat to recover a large sum of money; that his son, Mr. Hormushaw, the second prisoner, should receive speech, and that a careful, searching, and impartial inquiry will be made into the evidence, circumstantial and otherwise, which have been adduced before the Court, and that that investigation will be done more fully, the more guarded, and the more searching because of the position in which your Honour has unavoidably been placed with reference to those whom I now represent, both in the earlier stages of the dispute in the course of the execution of the Government orders with reference to which this disturbance has taken place, and also in the earlier stages of the inquiry of which this present trial is the last and latest outcome. Now, there can be no doubt that on the morning of the 11th of January, 1876, there was, in the village of Timba a disturbance, unpremeditated, at least on the part of those whom I represent, and that that disturbance resulted in the death of several persons forming part of the Dar'bar troops, and the death on the spot of one at least of the Girassias' men and the wounding and subsequent death in gaol of another, and also the wounding of one of those who are now before you as prisoners. The questions for consideration here are whether the accused at the bar are responsible or who are responsible for what occurred on that day, and whether they collected together in the Deli of the Girassias at Timba with the predetermined purpose of resisting the lawful authority of the Government or the Thakore then to the death if it should be necessary, and I submit with the utmost confidence that a calm and impartial consideration of the evidence which has been produced on both sides in this case and of the circumstances connected with the case, necessitates both these questions being answered in the negative. I say that for all that happened on the morning of the 11th of January, and for anything that happened before, which bore, or which can be said to bear, the slightest appearance of an intention to resist the authority of the Government or the Thakore—and to give which appearance to the case the whole force of the prosecution has been directed—a heavy load of responsibility rests with the Government, with the Thakore of Palitana, and with Ali Mahomed—with the Government for having allowed, if it did allow, the Thakore to send down an armed force of the nature which the Government knew it would be composed, and under the circumstances under which that force was permitted to be sent down; on the Thakore for having selected to command that force a man no better fitted for the post than the late Sanitary Commissioner of the Sultan of Muscat, whose sweeping measures of reform, whose purity of soul and cleanliness of manners were too much for his master, a man who had never before been in charge of troops, and who had never before been associated with these in command of them, he was placed, so that he could never have obtained their respect or commanded their obedience; and on Ali Mahomed for the manner in which he disobeyed the orders that he himself says he received, and for the folly which he exhibited on that fatal morning of the 11th of January 1876. Now, let us consider the position of matters on the morning of the 7th of January. The Government in the exercise of its powers as the supreme power in the country had assumed the functions of judge in what was a civil dispute between the Thakore of Palitana and his Bhayads with reference to the Thakore's right to levy the *sanki vero* or plough tax, on their villages. The Government decided in favour of the Thakore, and that decision was upheld on appeal, confirmed by the Secretary of State, and upon that confirmation, or even before it, the Government imposed an attachment upon the Bhayadi villages. That attachment had been submitted to, so far as appears upon the evidence, peaceably by the Girassias, and the Thakore's share of the *sanki vero* had, as Tricumrai had proved, been given over to him as soon as the attachment was enforced, without any dispute whatsoever. In the meantime, the Girassias had not lost hope of obtaining justice, or what they considered to be justice, or to use the language of Political Agents when those against whom orders are passed cannot be brought to see the justice of those orders, they still "continued their attitude of dogged resistance to the Government, and would not understand that its last and final orders had been passed in their case." This is one view, and no doubt the Political Agency view; but the Girassias themselves take another view of it. They think that their case has not yet been fully and properly represented to the Secretary of State, and as your Honour is perfectly well aware, so strong is their conviction, that they have sent a deputation to England to wait upon the Secretary of State in the hope of having his last order cancelled. Now the Government one knew that, on the one hand the Thakore of Palitana was, rightly or wrongly, deeply mistrusted by his Bhayads, and of the fitness of the Thakore for the delicate task which the Government entrusted to him their own records contained the deliberately formed opinions of their own officers. I do not say more, because I do not wish in this case the Court to suppose that it is any part of my desire or my duty to attempt to defame or to abuse the Thakore. I say no more than that the Government knew the opinions that had been formed by its own officers of the character of the Thakore after enquiries of which the Government were also cognisant. They knew also that on the other hand were the Bhayad Girassias, a race of men who from their youth, from their childhood I may say, had been trained and accustomed to the use of arms,—a race of men sprung from a bold and haughty stock, to whom death would be preferable to submission to insult or the appearance of insult, and who the Government knew had strongly protested and were still protesting against the legality of the rights, the enforcement of which was to be attempted by a body of armed men. These Girassias had for years, rightly or wrongly, believed that their patrimony was being, little by little, taken away from them, and more than having no trust in their Thakore they had the very deepest mistrust of his motives. And yet the Government say to the Thakore—"We have passed a decree in a civil suit in your favour, do you be pleased to go down and execute it with your own force and we will support you." Government anticipated resistance, or they would not have recognised the Thakore's right to send down an armed force at all; and if they anticipated resistance, it was their bounden duty, I say, to have sent down troops of their own, or if not, to have sent at least one intelligential British officer with that disorderly mob that was despatched from Palitana at midnight on the 6th of January so as to reach Timba in the early dawn of the 7th. I firmly believe your Honour's single presence at Timba on the morning of the 7th of January would have quelled any attempt, or anything which could be called an attempt, at resistance on the part of the Girassias; if there had been present any one single British officer, the Girassias would have known that the action which was being taken was the action of the British Government and not the action only of the Thakore of Palitana. The Government, so far as I can understand what has taken place, considered that notice should be given to the Girassias of the fact that the Government of India was going to be raised and that thenceforth they would be solely under the jurisdiction and power of the Thakore. But was any such notice given? Was any notice given to the Girassias that juptee was going to be raised? If there had been any such notice given we should have had it produced in evidence in this case. The resolution of Government, dated the 17th of November 1875, is a resolution passed upon a letter from the Political Agent in Kattywar, then, I believe, Mr. Peile, which letter contained at the

evidence shows that that was the intention with which they were collected together, viz. to prevent any incursions being made or attempted to be made by the Thakore's men. That something of the kind was intended to be done, and that the Durbar troops were not such angels as they represent themselves to be, is shown by the evidence of Meerobs, who swears that on the next day, after their arrival in the village they went into the fulwaddy and set themselves to cut down the bamboos and take away the grass. Your Honour has heard the statement of one of the accused who was actually in the fulwaddy at the time, and who remonstrated with the depredators and for his pains got a sound box on the ears. The Girassias petitioned your Honour, complaining of the acts of the Durbar troops, and your Honour, who had at that time had only an opportunity of hearing one side of the case, viz :—the Thakore's apparently without any inquiry, endorsed upon that petition that "the thanadar (Tricumrai) has reported in this case to the effect that the Girassias and their servants have threatened resistance to the Durbaree officials, and that they have armed themselves for the purpose." With infinite submission, I cannot see any passage in the translation of Tricumrai's report which has been given to me which supports that statement in your Honour's *shervar*. So far from the thanadar having reported that the Girassias threatened resistance to the Durbar officials, his report declares that they had done nothing of the kind, but on the contrary had stated that the Durbar officials might take charge of the village and its revenue management, but that they would not allow any interference with their Deli. Your Honour's *shervar* goes on to say that on account of this riotous behaviour you have made yourselves unfit for the Agency to interfere on your behalf, and you are advised to give up your arms and make over the accused men to the "Thakore Sahib," and further "if you don't act according to this, the Thakore will be assisted in any measures which he may take to coerce you." Then to the *shervar* was added an instruction that it must be shown to the Palitana vakeel, and no doubt these instructions were shown to him.

H. His Honour—That is a translation, is it not?

Mr. Branson—Yes, a translation of the Guzeratee which was given to me. Armed with that *shervar* and with the instructions given by Damodardas, according to your Honour's directions that "if the Girassias should offer resistance to our men while entering the village, they should be advised not to do so, and if they do not listen to the advice the Durbaree men should not retreat, but should, without the least dread of bad consequences arising thereby, proceed to take charge of the village," —armed with that *shervar* and those instructions I say it is not surprising that the Durbar officials were not very particular in the way in which they treated the Girassias at Timba. What happened on the first day (the 7th of January) after the Girassias had by Tricumrai's advice retired to their Deli, so far as I can find from the evidence seems to be this, that in the evening either one or two men were sent round with a drum to make a proclamation that any person who left his house after 8 o'clock in the evening would be arrested. Even on this point, your Honour will find that all the witnesses for the prosecution differ as far as it is possible for them to differ, each of them endeavouring to give the matter an air of pre-determination on the part of Mohobat and the Girassias. Some say there were 40 or 50 men with Mohobat on that occasion, some give the number as 20 or 30, and some limit it to four or five, but all except the bunghy himself swear it was in broad daylight when they could see perfectly well what took place, whereas the bunghy says it was so dark that he could not see anybody but Mohobat. If it were true that that drum had been broken, your Honour may be certain of this, that the drum itself would have been produced triumphantly in Court, and probably we should have had also the very stones with which the drum was broken, as showing the destructive propensities of Mohobat. Ali Mahomed simply says that the drummer was stopped by some people when passing the Deli and that he was allowed to go on, but that he did not beat the drum afterwards, as he had been doing before he was stopped. The whole incident has been explained by the evidence of Meerobs, who says that one of Munoobhai's sons had died some few days before the occurrence, and that it is against their manners and customs to allow music of any sort or description to be played near the spot where the death had taken place. I do not know whether that statement is supported by the real fact of the manners and customs of this country, but your Honour will be able to say whether that is so or not. The Court will remember that I endeavored to elicit the fact of this death from several of the witnesses for the prosecution, but none of them apparently were aware of it. Then it is said that jinjals were placed upon the towers and that new loopholes were made both in the towers and in the walls of the Deli which face the tower. Admitting this to be true, it would be perfectly consistent with the theory I have advanced that the assembly of the Girassias and their men was for the purpose of self-defence, and with the Girassias' idea that they were going to be attacked. But let us consider what the evidence is on this point. The fouzdar, Hurrishunker, is the only man who says he heard any orders given for placing jinjals, although he says when he heard Jhalam Singh give the order he was standing with Ali Mahomed and all the Durbar men at the chora, and that everybody near him must have heard what he heard. Ali Mahomed says he only saw one jinjal, and that was while they were standing at the chora, and when Tricumrai had gone to the Girassias to explain your Honour's order. Prabhal, the waywadar, declares the jinjals were not placed in position till the afternoon. Then you have the evidence of the jupteedar that he did not see any jinjals, and of Kaloo, sowar, who swears that he was taken over the whole place by Jhalam Singh on the 9th, and that the only weapon he found was one old stockless jinjal which was lying on one of the towers. We have had a number of these precious weapons of defence and offence produced before the Court, and when they were examined I decided in a well-merited derision, for weapons less calculated for offence except to those who attempted to fire them I have seldom seen. Your Honour will remember that you have no evidence of the finding of those weapons except that of Hurrishunker, who admits that the original list of the articles found is not now before the Court. Upon Hurrishunker's evidence alone depends the truth of the statement that the old jinjals, empty powder cans, and wretched old muskets that have been produced were found in the houses of the Girassias. It is a most extraordinary thing that a panch was not formed to search the Girassias' houses as is usual in such cases, at all events in the settled provinces of the Bombay Presidency and, I believe, also in Kattywar. Nothing of the kind was adopted in this case, although when they came to the identification of the killed and wounded a panch was assembled, and a panchnama sent in to the authorities. Even the original list of the articles is not produced but only a copy, and we have not even evidence of by whom that copy was written. As to the loopholes there is no chance of proving or disproving the statements made by a reference to the building, for everything has been destroyed, and the witnesses were perfectly free to say just what they pleased. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, however, said he had seen Timba before, and there was no difference whatever in the towers. But admitting for the sake of argument that new loopholes were made, and that jinjals were placed in position, it is perfectly consistent with my theory of self-defence, and with the theory that even if the Girassias had assembled with the intention of resistance at the outset, that intention was abandoned by their going quietly into the Deli and raising no further obstruction. If they were never an unlawful assembly at all (as I contend), or if they had ceased to be an unlawful assembly by the abandoning of any common unlawful intention which they may have had at the outset, then I apprehend they had a perfect right to remain where they pleased, and that the mere serving of a notice upon them afterwards would not constitute them an unlawful assembly. I do not know what the law of the Palitana State may be with reference to unlawful assemblies, and I don't think I should like to trust to it; I prefer to refer to the elaborate and carefully drawn up Penal Code. Having quoted section 141 of the Indian Penal Code with reference to the nature of an unlawful assembly, Mr. Branson continued as follows :—The only section which would apply to this case is the 2nd. sub-section, and the evidence shows that there was not any intention on the part of the Girassias to resist the execution of any law or any legal process, because, as I have already said, they did not know the troops were coming down to remove the attachment. Then if I am right in my contention that supposing such a design did exist in the first instance it was afterwards abandoned, it must be clear to the Court that they were no longer an unlawful assembly, because they had no longer any common intention of such resistance. Nothing has been proved to show that there is any law in Kattywar to prevent persons having arms in their houses, and there being no proof of that, I submit that any number of persons are entitled to sit together in their houses or Delis, armed for the purpose of protecting themselves against any apprehended attack, and that such an assembling and continuing together does not expose them to a criminal prosecution, nor constitute them an unlawful assembly such as is contemplated by the Indian Penal Code. That therefore being the nature of the assembly on the 7th of January, we go on to what happened on the 8th. And I can find from the evidence happened on that day is the alleged sending of a notice by Ali Mahomed with reference to the Girassias coming to the grain yard, and no copy of that notice has been produced before the Court, although Ali Mahomed says a copy was kept. It may have been on that day or the day after—Hurrishunker is not quite sure which—that the alleged occurrence took place which rests entirely on the evidence of Hurrishunker, and which Mr. Payne will no doubt rely upon as showing the intention of resistance on the part of the Girassias, I mean the placing of the guard at the house of Waljee, the Brahmin, and the alleged obstruction offered by Meeroba and some others. You will remember that is a point which has never been mentioned by Hurrishunker before, and I think we may take it for granted that a person in his position of foudzar in the service of the Thakore, whose interest it would be to bring before the Court at the earliest opportunity every fact that would go to establish the guilt of the Girassias party and the perfect innocence and lamb-like conduct of the Thakore's people, would have mentioned such an occurrence, if it were true, at the earliest possible instant. However, you find that he was examined twice, once in January and again in May, and in neither of those depositions did he say a word about this matter. The story he now tells is flatly contradicted by Meeroba; and why is he entitled to more credit than Meeroba? I cannot see that the witnesses for the prosecution are more free from inducement to tell what is untrue than the witnesses for the defence, for they are just as much on their trial as the accused themselves; they are bound to do their best to make out that the fault of the disturbance of the 11th of January lies exclusively with the Girassias, because if they do not do so, the blame, or a part of it at any rate, rests with them. Therefore, I say they have just as much interest in making out what is untrue as the witnesses for the defence. At all events on this point you have only Hurrishunker's oath, and Hurrishunker, though he has been examined twice before, and on one occasion a few days after the occurrence, now for the first time makes mention of this matter. Weighing all the circumstances with Meeroba's positive denial against his statement, I ask your Honour to entirely discredit that portion of his evidence. Then we have stated that on that day, the 8th of January, everything passed quietly, and without any disturbance; but in the meantime it would appear some misrepresentations were made to your Honour by Damodardas or some other person —most probably by Damodardas, because he was the Palitana vakeel in direct communication with you at the time, —as to the occurrences which had taken place on the 7th. It was evidently not brought to your notice that no obstruction had been offered to the taking over of the revenue management and the grainyard and the placing of guards round the village.

Mr. Payne—There was Tricumrai's report.

Mr. Branson—I say that Tricumrai's report shows there was no interference on the part of the Girassias to obstruct, and something must have been brought to Captain Hunter's notice improperly. Mr. Branson here read Tricumrai's report, and remarked that he did not know what the Gujerati version of the statement "both parties stood ready with their arms at their respective places" might exactly mean.

His Honour—I should say it means both parties are assuming such an attitude that a collision is to be feared.

Mr. Branson—The evidence of Ali Mahomed and the other witnesses for the prosecution that when the jupteedar had spoken to the Girassias, and had communicated what they had said to Ali Mahomed, the Girassias went back into the Deli, and the Durbaree men dismounted and dispersed to their quarters at the chora and the utara and other places.

His Honour—There is another point which I should like to call your attention to. You have said that the Durbar troops cut bamboos, &c., and that a complaint was sent to me by the Girassias upon which I issued an order without apparently any inquiries being made. You must remember that we know a good deal more now as to the details than I could possibly have known then, fifty miles from Timba, and you must also remember that the last paragraph of the jupteedar's report was my latest information, which stated that the attitude assumed by both parties was a most critical one. That being the case, you must remember that the complaint of the Girassias was not received by me till ——

Mr. Branson—It is dated the 7th of January.

His Honour—I was bound to believe the report of the agency official (the jupteedar), which was a very alarming one, and upon that I was obliged to give my orders. You must not consider that I did not take into consideration both sides of the question. There was no time for inquiry, remember. The report reached me I fancy about the 9th or 10th. You see that in a case of life and death one can't inquire into a question of bamboos.

Mr. Branson—That does not touch the point I was about to make; in fact, it rather helps it. I was going to say that between the 7th and 8th, it is clear, some sort of misrepresentation must have been made to you, because your next order to Tricumrai is dated the 7th in which you instruct him to "take down the names of those who are in arms against the Durbar Sepoys" and order that the Thakore should arrest "those against whom any charge has been laid." That shows that some representation must have been made to you by the Thakore's people, and I say that that communication could not have been an honest one, as is now shown by the evidence. I say if you had been informed, as Tricumrai's report stated, that the Girassias simply assembled at first in front of their Deli, and when the matter was explained to them they retired inside, and allowed possession to be taken of the village and the grainyard, and their Deli to be surrounded, without offering any opposition, you would not have issued that order.

His Honour—You can't conduct your case properly without referring to a great extent to my order, and I have no objection to your commenting upon it. I may hold a different opinion, but I don't see how you can argue the case properly without expressing your opinion. I only wish you clearly to understand what evidence was before me.

Mr. Branson—I am ready to admit that when you endorsed the Girassias' petition there was a report before you which might be read in two ways, but I submit when that order was before you there had been made to you a false and malicious report of the circumstances by the Durbar people. I say if it had been explained to you honestly and fairly that though there might have been something which they took to be an intention to resist, still it had been abandoned and possession quietly given over to the Durbar people, I do not believe for one moment you would have issued that order; and I am the more supported in what I say by this fact, that both Ali Mahomed and the fouzdar say that at that times they did not want to arrest any one, and no charge was made against any one. And yet it must, judging from your order, have been represented to you that such and such persons had committed such and such offences, and therefore ought to be arrested. These orders were got from your Honour for the purpose of encouraging themselves in the plan they had formed to endeavour to bring about a disturbance, or at all events that they need not avoid taking steps that would be likely to bring about a disturbance. One of the orders contains an instruction at the end to this effect :—"This notice should be served generally upon those whose names are mentioned in the accompanying list," and no doubt there must have been some complaint made to you against certain individuals.

His Honour—Yes, I think there was.

Mr. Branson—And no doubt your Honour was ready to believe that certain individuals had done certain illegal acts. And yet Tricumrai has declared that no complaint was made to him when he went to Timba on the 9th with your Honour's order of the 7th, either by Ali Mahomed or any other Durbar official, against any particular individual inside the Deli. What can be more conclusive than the fouzdar's statement that the placing of guards round the village was in order to disgust the Girassias? Your Honour's order of the 7th was taken to Tricumrai by Kaloo, sowar, who, having found him at Valuka, went with the jupteedar on the 9th to Timba and to the Deli to serve the order on the Girassias. They there saw Jhalam Singh and at that interview Jhalam Singh appealed to Tricumrai and to Kaloo, sowar, as being Government men to remain and help them, because misrepresentations were being made to the Sircar (i.e., your Honour), and requested them to examine the Deli and see for themselves whether the allegations made against them were true. Then Kaloo, sowar, was taken to see if there were any arms and stones collected, as Ali Mahomed had stated to Tricumrai, and he found the complaint was untrue. Why should you not believe Kaloo, sowar, and Tricumrai, who are men perfectly independent of either party in the case. Kaloo, sowar, is still in Government employment, and has nothing to do with one side or the other; and as for Mr. Payne's suggestions of animosity to the Thakore, on the part of the Thakore, I don't suppose there is a Government servant in the province against whom the Thakore has not complained. Probably if the records were examined, complaints of the same trifling nature as were made against Tricumrai would be found to have been made against your Honour. To suggest that because of those complaints, which do not appear to have had results hostile to Tricumrai, he should come into Court with a determination to perjure himself on behalf of the Girassias is, I submit, going too far. There is no reason for saying that he and Kaloo, sowar, have come here to tell a deliberate tissue of falsehoods; and if the Court sees reason to place reliance upon their evidence it is extremely strong in favour of the accused. It shows that the Girassias not only said they had no intention to resist, but also that if they were furnished with carts they would go away to wherever the Sircar might direct, and that I think, under all the circumstances, was a very reasonable thing for them to do. Your Honour will remember that they were then surrounded by the Durbaree people; and there were in the families of the different Girassias a number of women and children and of old, blind, and decrepit men who could not walk, and who must be conducted by other means than their own legs. They are told on a sudden to disperse, and knowing themselves that they have not assembled together for any illegal purpose, but only for protection against any assault that might be made upon their Deli, when the order is served on them they say—we ask leave to stay here till our deputation returns from England, but if you will not allow us to do that, furnish us with the means and we will go. I submit there is no evidence to show that there were any others than old servants and retainers of the Girassias collected together in the Deli; and what was more natural under the circumstances than that they should fear if they left the Deli, they would be arrested. It is true that now Ali Mahomed and the fouzdar say they did not intend to arrest them, but how were they to know if they would not be arrested and subjected to confinement in chains before conviction, as these unfortunate prisoners have been, and not only they, but some of the witnesses in the case, who, though old and feeble perfectly believe, are yet shown to have been kept in irons, and not for a day or two, but for months? It is a point on which I don't like to dwell, because it makes one's blood boil with indignation that such things could be in this 19th century, and should be allowed to pass without remark and without interference on the part of the British Government. So, to prevent myself being carried away, I will go on to the dry details of the case itself.

(To be continued.)

REPLY OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO THE ADDRESS OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

140, PICCADILLY, 1st July, 1876,

To SIR LAWRENCE PEEL, President of the East India Association.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association of which you are the President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England.

With regard to the expression of your hope, that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long existed between the British authorities and his Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you, that, while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet, that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the Minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain.

You have been pleased to attribute, very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny, or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times.

I hope that many, whether from the dominions of his Highness the Nizam or from other native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country.

In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration, is I feel due to the leading of Providence, and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part.

Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expressions and good wishes, I have, &c.,

SALAR JUNG.

BANGALORE RACE LOTTERIES.

THE lotteries on Wednesday were pretty well attended, and the bidding very fair, considering that there are but three events on the card for this evening's steeple chases at Agram. As the results given below will show, tickets for two events at least were taken pretty briskly, though as usual, they did not come up to the actual value of the lottery in each case. Subjoined are the results :—

STEEPLE CHASES.

BANGALORE CUP (1st Lottery).

Phantom	Rs. 220
Bushman	,, 290
Time	,, 60
Heathen Chinee	,, 160
Black Bird	,, 510
	Rs. 1,240
Value	,, 1,500
	Rs. 2,740

AGRAM PURSE AND SELLING STAKES COMBINED.

AGRAM PURSE.

Florence	Rs. 120
Tommy	,, 95
Harlech	,, 130
	Rs. 345
Value	,, 750
	Rs. 1,095

SELLING STAKES.

Artaxerxes	Rs. 360
Lady Flora	,, 75
Dick Turpin	,, 80
Jot	,, 50
Nebuchadnezzar	,, 50
	Rs. 555
Value	,, 750
	Rs. 1,305

BANGALORE CUP (2nd Lottery).

Bushman	Rs. 290
Phantom	,, 190
Black Bird	,, 510
Time	,, 35
Heathen Chinee	,, 230
	Rs. 1,255
Value	,, 1,500
Total	Rs. 2,755

—*Bangalore Examiner.*

HOW TO PAY THE HOME CHARGES.

(Calcutta *Statesman*.)

THE correspondents of the *Pioneer* write far more sensibly on the subject of shipping wheat to England in part payment of the home charges, than the journal itself has done. We noticed A. H. H.'s observations on the proposal some weeks ago, and another correspondent of the papor now writes :

"Whether or not the Indian Government by exporting wheat to England would 'glut the market' would depend mainly on the amount of its exports. That the operation would lower the price of wheat in Engand is tolerably certain, but there might, and I believe would be a considerable margin of profit even after the price had been considerably lowered. When wheat is fifty-three shillings a quarter in England, and six shillings a quarter in Rangpur, and even in Oudh close to a railway twenty shillings a quarter, it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that, making the amplest allowance for cost of carriage, &c., &c., export might be considerably increased without annihilating profit. So long as the Indian Government could get £1 sterling in England, plus freight, insurance, and other incidental expenses, for every ten rupees expended on wheat in India, so long it would be worth its while to make its payments in wheat instead of by selling the Secretary of State's bills for what they will fetch in the London market. It might even be worth its while to sell at a loss, so long as that loss was less than the loss which it now incurs."

As to 'glutting' the English market, there is not the remotest fear of its doing so, while it is a matter of almost no consequence whether the Indian Government directly gained or lost by the shipments. The Western States of America lay down wheat in London at a profit at about 40s. per quarter, and the English demand is almost unlimited, the United States and Russia furnishing the supply. Now wheat has been selling all over Northern India for months at 14 to 17 shillings per quarter, and in parts of the Central Provinces at 4s. These prices mean despair to the cultivator, while they are the opportunity of the grain dealer and the bunniah. What is suggested is, that whenever prices fall below certain rates, the Government should go into the Cawnpore market as a buyer for the home markets. It is most unlikely ever to make a material loss by doing so; while it is of no consequence if it does, as its action will have indefinitely improved the position of all the cultivating classes in the North-West. Had we a proper system of canal communication therewith, private trade would carry off the surplus of the harvest; but as we have not, the Government should try the experiment of bringing the wheat down. There is everything to recommend such a course. One very important effect of it would be that it would largely equalize prices througout Northern India, and put a stop to the waste that now ever follows upon an abundant harvest. It has been no uncommon thing in India for crops to be abandoned on the field, for the very excess of of their yield. The Government should never attempt to manage the operation itself, as Lord Northbrook did his rice purchases, but employ private mercantile agency for it throughout. We have made many economic suggestions in the course of our writings, but we doubt if we ever made one more worthy of attention than the one under notice.

A UNIFORM COINAGE FOR ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

WITHOUT a dissentient voice the United States Senate passed, a couple of weeks ago, a bill relative to a matter which deeply interests us all—the money that plays so great a part in our lives. The bill was introduced by Senator Sherman shortly after Christmas, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, was by it reported back with approval, and then was passed without opposition. As the matter concerns ourselves, and as it has thus received, after deliberation, the unanimous approval of the Senate of the United States, it merits at our hands a respectful consideration. Summed up briefly, then, the bill empowers the President to open negotiations with our own Government for the purpose of adopting a common money of account. Senator Sherman proposes further to enact that the dollar shall be taken as the unit of value, that it shall be made exactly equal to four shillings of our money, and that there shall be coined other gold pieces worth respectively two-and-a-half, five, ten, and twenty dollars—that is to say, half a sovereign, a sovereign, two pounds, and four pounds. All these pieces, it is further proposed, shall be made legal tenders in both countries. As the dollar would be worth four shillings, it will, moreover, be seen that our small change money would be equal to American small change coins, and consequently that these also, though not legal tender, might circulate on both sides of the Atlantic. The bill has been sent to the House of representatives, but no action has as yet been taken on it, and it is hardly likely, perhaps, that in the heat of a Presidential campaign the measure will receive further attention. Still it is nonpolitical, and may pass. In any case, it may be revived next session.

A universal money of acount for all civilized communities has been a favourite idea with monetary reformers, and about a dozen years ago the idea seemed about to be realised. The late Emperor of the French, hoping to establish his dynasty by flattering the national vanity of his subjects, amongst other projects conceived the notion of getting the franc monetary system adopted by Christendom. As a matter of fact, he succeeded in inducing Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland to enter into a union with France, and bind themselves to assimilate their money in all respects to the French. He also succeeded in getting the principal Governments of the world to send delegates to a conference at which a modified form of the proposal was discussed. Had Sadowa not been fought, and consequently had there been no Sedan, it is possible that the French propagandism might have borne fruit. But as matters have turned out, we are farther than ever from the desired goal. At the time of which we are speaking the old German Confederation still subsisted, and each of the Confederate States had its own money. It was felt everywhere that that anarchy could not long continue, and it was hoped that Germany would adopt one or other of the three great monetary systems—the French, English, or American. But since then Germany has reformed her coinage, and in so doing has made the previous confusion worse confounded. She has neither adopted any existing system, nor endeavoured to form around herself a group of States that would conform to her system, but she has deliberately adopted a system very like our own, and yet different from it. Under these circumstances, the American monetary reformers have recognized the hopelessness of a universal money of account, but they have asked themselves why the English-speaking peoples should not adopt a common money. At the close of the War of Independence the Americans decided upon throwing off the domination of the pound, shilling, and penny. They were not emancipated as long as they used English money. But the passions of those days have died out and commonsense suggests that the two peoples should have the same money. Furthermore, to the English-speaking peoples belongs the future. They rule one-eighth of the earth's surface, their shipping equals that of all the rest of the world, and their trade penetrates every region. A money system common to them all will in all probability gradually become universal. Senator Sherman has made himself the mouthpiece of this party in proposing the bill we have just been explaining.

The advantages of a common money of account are manifest. Every man who has to deal with figures knows the trouble, labour, and loss of time which differences of monetary notation occasion. You experience it at every moment. You want to know the revenue expenditure, and debt of Russia, let us say, so as to form some notion of her fighting capacity, and you find all stated in roubles. But how much is a rouble? Unless you have a great practice in such matters or possess a wonderful memory you have to turn to a book of reference, and then you have to perform a sum in arithmetic before you have turned your roubles into pounds, and all this waste of time and loss of temper would be saved if we all reckoned in the same money. But there are far more important disadvantages in the existing diversity. To trade profitably with a foreign country requires not only constant attention and practical knowledge, but also very delicate calculations founded on the prices abroad and the prices at home. Now it is evident that the difficulty and liability to error are aggravated enormously by difference of monetary notation. When prices at New York are reckoned in dollars, let us say, and at Liverpool in pounds, your liability to error is doubled. Clearly, then the uneducated and the poor trader is placed at a great disadvantage compared with the educated man who can correctly make his calculations for himself, and with the wealthy man who can hire ability to make them for him. But it needs no argument to prove that what tends to give the few a monopoly in the foreign trade, or, to speak more correctly, a very marked advantage, is injurious to the many—to the mass of traders and to the general public.

The principle, then, of Senator Sherman's bill is one which we can all approve, but its details are totally unacceptable. The senator asks us to reckon in future in dollars—that is in a coin only one-fifth value of the our present monetary unit. If then we were to accept his proposal we should have to multiply our statistics by five. Our national expenditure would appear to be hundreds of millions; our national debt would be counted by the usands of millions, and, in short, all our sums would become unwieldy and inconceivable. We should, in fact, be giving ourselves the trouble of writing useless figures, and making them unintelligible by their very magnitude. In poor countries and in backward states of society a low unit is advantageous. The transactions are all trifling and their bulk is small. Consequently we find iron, copper, or silver constituting the money of primitive peoples. As civilization advances gold comes into use, and a high unit is convenient. And in the modern industrial world the necessity for a high unit is becoming every day more palpable. All our business is on a great scale. Our manufactures exceed anything the world has ever seen, our foreign trade is equally unprecedented. And as the mass of transactions is immense, so is each one larger on an average than formerly. Hence a gold currency and a high unit are becoming indispensable. Now we possess both, and Senator Sherman asks us to give up one of the advantages and make a backward step in civilization. Of course, we cannot consent to do anything of the kind, even for the sake of securing those other advantages which a common money of account would give us. But we may fairly ask Senator Sherman to use his influence with his own people to induce them to conform, as nearly as possible, to our system. It would be as easy for the Americans to reckon in pounds as it would for us to reckon in dollars, and as they have not yet entered upon the practical work of resumption, they might, without serious expense, make their gold coins of the same value as our own. At any rate, if the negotiations which Senator Sherman proposes are to lead to anything, the American Commissioners must have full powers to treat. They must not be bound beforehand to one system, and obliged to break off the negotiations if that is not accepted.

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